was not fitted in every way to assist in elevatand implored all to do what they shought would be for the highest interest of God's kingdom, no matter what man went up or what man went down. In con-

elusion he quoted several passages from the Bible showing how the sacred writers regarded the selection of a bishop and what, according to the Bible, was required of him.

Tellers were then selected after considerable confusion and the first ballot began. The conference had previously ordered, however, that messengers be sent for the votes of Bishops Passage and Recommend they were marshed to attend Payne and Brown as they were unable to attend the session on account of illness. The secretary began calling the roll with the name of the senior bishop, Daniel A. Payne, down through all the bishops, then the general conference officers, such as editors of church papers, secrearies of the different boards, and finally beginning with Alabama for the conferences represented. Some little confusion arose over delegates wanting to vote by proxy, but the conference finally decided that such a thing could not be done. The method of taking a ballot was a very alow and crude one. Hats were placed on the rostrum, and each delegate as he was called, arose, went forward and deposited a ballot for four persons. The first ballot continued through w. J. Gaines, 156; Dr. W. B. Arnett, 123; Dr. B. T. Tanner, 111; Dr. A. Grant, 97; Dr. J. M. Townsend, 71; Dr. W. B. Derrick, 55; Dr. M. B. Salter, 55; Dr. B. F. Lee, 51; mecessary to a choice, 123. The chair there-upon declared that Drs. Gaines and Arnett, having received the necessary vote, were duly elected bishops of the A. M. E. Church. When the result was announced the members of the conference gathered around the successful candidates and began congratulating them in a

didates and began congratulating them in a lively manner, although the chair was rapping for order in a vigorous way and directing the secretary to proceed with the next ballot.

When quiet was restored, the second ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Dr. Tanner, 125; Dr. Derrick, 40; Dr. Salter, 43; Dr. Grant, 106; Dr. Lee, 39; Rev. Townsend, 43. The chair then declared Dr. Tanner elected, and directed that another ballot be taken, which resulted in no choice, Dr. Derrick receiving 18 votes, Dr. Salter 30, Dr. Grant 117, Mr. Townsend 52 and Dr. Lee 21. The fourth ballot was immediately taken and resulted as did the third; but the election of Dr. Grant was secured on the fifth, he receiving 138 votes to Mr. Townsend's 87.

On the last ballot the contest narrowing between Drs. Townsend and Grant, the latter had the advantage through a tacit understanding that the South should have two of the Bishops. Dr. Arnett having been elected from Ohio. Dr. Townsend being also from the West, lost some strength. Dr. Saulter, of South Carolina, withdrew in favor of Dr. Grant which united the Southern delegates on the latter. The Conference then adjourned until Monday.

THE CHOICE OF THE CHURCH.

Incidents of the Careers of the Four New

Dr. Wesley J. Gaines, the first elected of the new bishops and the one who received the highest number of votes for the office, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1840, and was one of a family of fourteen children. He was a slave, and is entirely a self-made man. In his early years he was sickly and weak, and this fact gave him time to learn to read and write which he did entirely without a teacher. He was forced to keep his books concealed. He did this by hiding them around in different places where he could reach them when not employed. One evening he hid his whole library—an old English grammar, a geography and Peter Parley's history, in an ash-hopper. During the night a heavy rain came on, pouring water into the hopper which ran down through the ashes onto his books, entirely destroying them. When he woke in the morning and learned the fact he was almost broken hearted. It was like the loss of a fortune with no means of replacing it. His father, to comfort him, gave him all the money he had-\$2.50-and told him to go and see if he could not secure some new books. He took the money and bought the same books, with the addition of a Bible, which he had read through ten times before the war. At the close of that struggle he left the old plantation, with his wife and aged parents, and went to Columbus, Ga., and joined the A. M. E. Conference at Sa-vannah, of which he has been a member ever since. He was ordained by Bishop Payne, has filled nearly all the best appointments in his conference, and is presiding elder of the Atlanta district now. He has built two churches, each costing \$2,000, and a college costing \$40,-

Bishop Gaines was a slave of Gabriel Toombs, brother of Robert Toombs, and visited Boston in 1875, where he stood on the base of Bunker Hill Monument and in a sonorous voice called the roll of Toombs's old slaves, something that rebel had boasted before the war he would one day do. He was in the war at different points, and remembers ferent points, and remembers carry-ing Bob Toombe from Columbus to Eufala when General Wilson came through that country on a cavalry raid. He had at that time concealed in the loft of his house four Union sol-diers, whom his mother had fed for some time, all of whom escaped and rejoined General Wil-

The new hishop has taken a prominent part in the prohibition movement down South, especially in Atlanta. He was invited to be a delegate to the national convention here on the 30th, but refused to accept because he could not support any candidate that such convention th nominate, being an unfailing and inflexible Republican in politics. He is a man who has done a great work for the church, and the office to which he has been elevated is only a fitting acknowledgment of his great services.

Dr. Benjamin W. Arnett, the second bishop elected, was born in Brownsville, Fayette county. Pennsylvania. He was a teacher in his early life, beginning that work when he was twenty-one years old, he continuing at it for eight years, and a portion of that time was in Washington, D. C. He was a member of the national Republican convention at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1864. In 1865 he entered the ministry, filling ap-pointments at Toledo, Urbana and Cincinnati. He was a member of the Ohio Republican State convention in 1878, and was the first colored chaplain of such a body. In 1885 he was elected to the Legislature, where he distinguished himself by taking a prominent part in the abolition of the Ohio black laws and in having a statute passed requiring that the effects of alcoholic drinks on the human system be taught the children in the public schools. He was sent by the Ohio State Sunday-school convention to the centennial celebration of the birth of Robert Raikes. In 1871 he was a delegate from Ohio to the International Y. M. C. A. convention, at Washington, D. C. Dr. Arnett author of several subjects, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and has been Grand Director of the United Order of Odd-fellows of the United States. He is at present chairman of the executive board of Wilberforce University. and trustee of the normal and industrial depart ment, supported by the State. He is one of the most forcible men in the church and his election gives satisfaction among all the delegates.

Dr. B. T. Tanner, of Philadelphia, editor of the American Review, is another prominent figure. Dr. Tanner was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and has been for twenty years connected with different church papers in an editorial capacity. He is a gradbate of Avery College, a Western theological seminary, and has written several books, among which are "Apology for African Methodism," and "Outline of A. M. E. History." He has contributed both prose and poetry to the New York Independent, has traveled extensively in Europe and is a man of wide and varied attainments. He has been a leading agare in his church for a number of years.

Dr. A. Grant, the last bishop, is a member of the Texas Conference, He was born a slave. but distinguished himself by running away and gaining his freedom. He has never held any General Conference office, and is the only one of the new men elevated to the episcopacy that was taken without having gone through some of

the regular grades of promotion. L berty Graded Schools.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal LIBERTY, Ind., May 19 .- The closing exercises of the Liberty graded schools took place in Opera Hall last night, with an interesting programme. There were no graduates this year on account of an advance step in the course of study. This is Superintendent Short's fifth year, and he has accomplished splendid results and will be retained.

Losses by Fire. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Tipron, Ind., May 19.—A serious fire occurred at Boylston, twelve miles west of here, last night. The postoffice, two stores and a dwelling-house were consumed, causing a loss of \$6,000; partly insured. WALLACEBURG, Ont., May 19.—An entire block of sixteen stores was burned this morning. The loss is \$40,000; insurance, \$25,000.

Brakeman Crushed to Death. Special to the Indianapolis Journal Monoy, Ind., May 19 .- James Stevenson, age twenty-one, a yard brakeman, was crushed to death between two lumber care while making a coupling, near the depot, at 10:30 this morning.

A Startling Sensation Given Currency

PLANNING A GREAT CRIME

Allegation that Members of the Clan-na-Gael Society Are Plotting a Crime Similar to the Phonix Park Assassination.

by an English News Association.

William O'Brien Explains the Extent of the Pope's Power Over Catholics.

Russia Continues War Preparations, Which Are Accepted as Presaging an Early Contest --- The German Emperor's Health.

PLOTTING MURDER.

Allegation that the Clan-na-Gael Contem-

plates a Monstrous Crime. LONDON, May 19 .- The Central News announces that it is officially informed that the police have received news of Clan-na-Gael plotting, which contemplates the commission of a crime similar to the tragedy of Phoenix Park, Dublin, in which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke lost their lives. The police for some time watched the movements of Thomas Brennan, and found him conferring with a man named Walsh, who afterwards made a pretense of going to America. He ostentatiously announced his intention going to Omaha to see Brennan, and really did sail for Havre, ostensibly to take the steamer to New York. But after reaching Havre he went on to Paris, where he has been living under an assumed name in an obscure hotel. The police have advertised a description of Walsh and are closely watching men supposed to be parties to the plot. Further details of the plot are promised.

OMAHA, Neb., May 19.-Thomas Brennan was interviewed to-night in regard to the Associated Press dispatch from London charging him with complicity in another Clan-na-Gael plot. He denies the story, saying it is a lie made out of whole cloth. He does not know the man Walsh.

THE POPE'S AUTHORITY.

Church Law Gives Him No Power of Which the Irish Need Be Afraid.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, May 19 .- Mr. William O'Brien, member of Parliament, in an interview with regard to the papal rescript and the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Catholic Parnellite members of Parliament, on Thursday, said: "To any person fully informed as to the history and organization of the Roman Catholic Church in its relation to matters purely seculiar, the excitement produced by the publication of the rescript is somewhat amusing. Liberal and Tory writers seem to take it for granted that Ireland is ruled from the Vatican. The congregation of the Holy Office, to which the reports of Monsignor Persico on the condition of Ireland were referred by Pope Leo XIII, is one of the many committees of the College of Cardinals, and is also one of the least authoritative. In the olden days the Holy Office was synonymous with the Inquisition, and even now its functions are purely inquisitorial, not judicial. To the Holy Office the Pontiff usually refers any appeals made to him for decision or advice in purely secular affairs. For instance, in some Catholic countries, as, say in Belgium, where an anti-clerical party exists, some law, anti-Catholic in spirit, may be proposed by the politicians and submitted to the people for decision at a general election. If the bishops are in doubt about the attitude their flocks should assume on the question, they state their reasons for their doubts and are also supposed to state the other side of the question impartially, sending their statement to Rome. The Holy Office considers it, and the Pope promulgates the opinion arrived at, not ex cathedra, but as an authoritative suggestion. His Holiness approves or condemns any suggested measure, but his approval or condemnation possesses no authority unless it is based on some question of faith or morals already defined. The distinction between any rescript or bull dealing with matters of politics and any decree dealing with matters of Catholic faith or Christian morals, is so well understood by the most unlettered Catholic in Ireland that very little attention is paid by priest or laymen to such decrees as the pronunciamento on the "Plan of Compaign. On political questions, Rome and Ireland have om been at one. When Henry II assumed the lordship of Ireland and the bull of Adrian IV, was issued, the Irish prelates and people took it for granted that the bull was authentic; but they disobeyed it, and they were not excom-municated. O'Connell publicly declared that he would not take his politics from Rome, yet the Pontiff did denounce him as a bad Catholic. eminent theologian, Bishop Doyle, in his argument before a committee of the House of Lords, and in published writings, maintained that the Pope had no authority whatever in matters of public government in those countries. He remained a bishop, uncoudemned by Rome. Pio None was compelled to condemn Fenianism as a secret society, and yet archbishop and several priests refused to consider membership Fenian society as an offense against either laws or morals. The Knights of Labor in the United States are a secret society, but Leo XIII has refused to condemn it. Yet Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, possesses full canonical power to denounce the Knights of Labor at any time he may be convinced that their objects are against public morals, or their methods unjustifiable. When Pio Nono condemned the Fentaus, and Archbishop Callen 'proclaimed' the Fenian organization in the archdiocese Dublin, Archbishop McHale quiet-ignored the condemnation in his diocese of Tuam, and it is notorious that the members of the regular elergy—that is the religious orders as distinct from the parochial clergy—through-out, disobeyed the censure by regularly granting the rites of the church to avowed Fenians. Irrelevant as they may seem, it is necessary to keep those facts in mind in judging of the au-thority and the public effect of the censure of the 'Plan of Campaign.' Until applied by the metropolitans in Ireland, under specially defined and ascertained eircumstances, it has no authority whatever over the Irish Catholic conscience. On the face of it, the censure is grounded on the supposition that the 'Plan of Campaign' is an interference with the fulfilment of contracts. The bishop or priest who promulgates the censure must be satisfied by evidence that the contracts between landlord and tenant are absolutely voluntary and free from any circumstance of injustice or coercion before he can canonically censure the 'Plan of Campaign' which interferes with it. If soercion is exercised in inducing tenants to join the 'Plan of Campaign,' then if the bishop of the diocese is satisfied on the point, he may apthe papal censure to of Campaign' within his Even then he cannot withhold the rites of the church from any person who adopts
the 'Plan of Campaign.' Pope Lee XIII
knows very well that any censure he may fulminate will not injure the national cause in

his Holiness should even have appeared to aid the enemies of the Irish people; but this is the only feeling that has been kindled." RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

Ireland, and does not desire to injure the national cause. In reland there is regret that

They Are Accepted at Berlin as Foreshadowing a Struggle for Supremacy.

(Copyright, 1688, by the New York Associated Press.) BERLIN, May 19. - The Chancellor will return to Berlin next week. The situation is too critical to permit of further rest for him. The wardrum beats with subdued resonance, but ever and anon the official press re-awakens interest by some fresh alarm. The Russian preparations are most ominous. The news of the week is to the effect that Russia has accepted the French syndicate's terms for a loan. M. Vishuegradski, Russian Minister of Finance, first ruptured Compterr the d'Escompte, angrily rejecting the proposals as a slur upon Russia's solvency. Though the details of the negotiations which have been concluded are meager, enough

known to show that M. Vishuegradski felt the pinch and submitted to the syndicate's conditions. The Russian treasury obtains an immediate advance of £15,000,000 sterling. The total loan amounts to £44,000,000, and the balance will be issued in the autumn if the time is opportuge. Bourse operators are discussing what action Prince Bismarck will take regarding the loan if the new bonds are placed on the German markets. The great banking houses of Berlin and Frankfort have conferred on the subject of the attitude they should assume toward the loan, and have agreed that it would be impolitic for the government to take any legal measures to prohibit Germans from dealing in the bonds. Sometimes bankers use legitimate influence to-frustrate the purchase of bonds on the German and Austrian bourses. Prince Bismarck was consulted on the question, and is reported to have declared that be could not propose a government prohibition of the loan unless on the eve of a complete rupture with Russia.

The North German Gazette and other govern-

ment organs have received inspiration for a vigorous renewal of the attacks on Russia, hence the accusation that the Czar's agents are seeking to foment a revolt in Macedonia. The Gazette, in an article headed "A Russian Fortress on Turkish Territory," denounces the cele-brated convents on Mount Athos as the center of a Pan-Slavist conspiracy, and states that Russian pilgrims, who are really veteran sol-diers disguised, crowd the convents to the number of 10,000. Supplies of arms and munitions of war are hidden in the vicinity. Porte has Ween cautioned to maintain a close watch, as at any moment the signal may be given for insurrecmoment the signal may be given for insurrection, preceding a Russian entrance into Bulgaria. The Russian activity centers, in the meantime, in southern Russia. Masked batteries are being rapidly constructed along the shores of the Black sea, between the mouth of the Dniester and Odessa, and immense stores of munitions are being collected at Odessa, where even the premises of the vacnt club were brought into requisition as a storage and coaling point. The strategic lines leading to the Austrian frontier will not be completed before July. The Austrian strategic railways in Galicia have Austrian strategie railways in Galicia have

ompleted their coaling projects.

The latest frontier incident illustrating the position of affairs is the arrest of the Russian general, Rebrberg, at Przemysl. The Austrian officials state that General Rehrberg carried a trader's passport, but was really a spy upon the new fortifications at Przemysl, which is now the center of defense of eastern Galicia. After a detention of eighteen hours General Rehrberg was permitted to proceed to Cracow under surveillance, from thence returning to Warsaw.
General Rehrberg's arrest, following the detention of the Russian general, Heins, at Cracow, evokes threats from the Moscow press, and, as a matter of fact, reprisals have already been taken. The Austrian War Office has advices of the disappearance of several officers on a tour he disappearance of several officers on a tour

n Volhynia, Poland, with open passports. The Austrian press appears to have received orders to keep silent in regard to incidents occurring on the frontier. The arrival at Vienna, on Thursday last, of a number of Saxon staff officers under General Von Planitz, chief of staff of the Twelfth Germany Army Corps, is a fact too pregnant with significance to be overlooked. General Van Planitz, with his staff, goes on a tour through Galicia and Transylvania, in obedience to a plan of campaign long since de-scribed and approved by the Berlin and Vienna War Offices, and the Saxon Army Corps will fight by the side of the Austro-Hungarian troops.

EMPEROR FREDERICK.

He Appears in the Open Air, but Looks Very Frail--The Coming Royal Wedding.

Copyright 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 19. - For the first time since his critical relapse the Emperor has been seen today outside of the schloss. Shortly after 5 o'clock the people assembled in front of the palace were gratified by the appearance of the Emperor and Empress in an open carriage. The three princesses followed in a second carriage, and in a third were Dr. Mackenzie and General Winterfeld. The imperial carriage proceeded very slowly, and enabled many people to come forward and present flowers to the Emperor and Empress, who received them until the carriege was beaped with them. The weather was bright, and the heat almost that of midsummer. The Emperer still bears marked traces of fever, but his appearance daily improves. The drive was continued to the shooting lodge at Grunewald, and after a short rest the imperial family returned to the schloss. Along the route the Emperor acknowledged the salutes of the peo ple with a gesture of the hand. During the drive the Emperor remained reclining on pil lows. Every day this week showed a percepti ble increase of general strength. His first outings in the schloss park were followed by rest lessness during the earlier period of the night, succeeded by refreshing sleep. Before to-day's drive he passed several hours in the park, reading, writing and hearing re-ports. A marquee is erected on the lawn behind the schloss. It has two windows and is carpeted. The interior is furnished with a telescopic table, couches and a folding sofa, specially made for the Emperor's use in the open air. The latter was greatly enjoyed to-day, and the invalid delayed his return to the rooms un-til constrained to do so by Dr. Mackenzie. While walking he looks very frail, and is obliged to lean on a staff. Every step is taken with evident effort. He takes a strong interest in the preparations for the wedding of Prince Henry and Princess Irene. It is expected that the marriage, instead of being semi-private, will be court celebration, associated with the Emperor's recovery. Three hundred and twenty guests have been invited, including the Prince of Wales, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Prince and Princess of Anhalt, the Crown Prince of Greece, d all the members of the Hohenzollern and Hesse families. The wedding dinner-party will consist of forty royal personages, and covers for 280 will be laid at the Marschalstafel for the household and the suites of the royal guests. The wedding ceremony will be performed in the palace chapel, where special accommodations are being prepared for the Emperor and the dowager Empress Augusta. Princesses Victoria. Sophie and Margaret, and Princess Alix of Hesse will be the bridesmaids. Queen Victoria has sent the bride an entire trousseau of unusual magnificence, and also a parure of diamonds, emeralds and pearls.

GLADSTONE TO BALFOUR. A Denunciation of the Practice of Enlarging

Sentences on Appeal. LONDON, May 19 .- Mr. Gladstone, replying to

Mr. Balfour, writes: "I have censured, and will continue to censure, the practice in Ireland of enlarging criminal sentences upon appeal and inflicting cumulative punishments, and in such way defeating the evident intention of Parliament that no one should receive more than a month's imprisons ment under the so-called crimes act without power of appeal. When the subject was debated the government, who ought to have informed themselves, gave us an intimation that there were precedents for the shameful practice, which is contrary to the plain intention of Par-liament, though adjudged within the words of the statute contrary to the practice of criminal jurisprudence, and excluded, I believe, from the prowers of the higher, most competent courts, and in direct opposition, as far as has appeared, to universal practices in England. We are now informed, however, that the same was done in former years, when the Liberals were in power. It was without our knowledge, and it is with knowledge in matters not directly of executive action that responsibility begins. I rejoice that the discovery has been made. It is a new proof of how deeply the spirit of evil traditions has entered into the Irish administration. We do not now, as in the days described by Lord Cornwallis, employ torture and murder as instruments of Irish government, but practices seem to survive which disgrace the name of justice and which would not for a noment be tolerated on this side of the channel I hope that Mr. Balfour will continue his re-searches and drag into daylight every evil usage, which, unknown to us, has disgraced Irish judicature or administration. He will thus supply new proofs of the necessity and advantage of investing the Irish people with power over affairs and property of their own, and providing that they shall be governed, as we are, in a national and not unnatural spirit."

Bismarck and the Empress at Outs. BERLIN, May 19 .- The relations between the Empress and Prince Bismarck are again strained. Before the Chancellor went to Varzin the Empress submitted the Chancellor went to Varain the Empress submitted to the Emperor the names of several court officials on whom she desired to have conferred distinguished orders. Prince Bismarck protested, and the whole Ministry signed a paper stating that if the orders were conferred they would resign. The Empress then withdrew the names. The feeling of bitterness between the court and Prince Bismarck's partisans is intensified.

Foreign Notes The Swiss Bundesrath has decided to establish among the police of the different cantons a watch on Socialist suspects.

It is asserted that French officials purposely insult German subjects, and appear to be authorized to do so by the higher French authorities. These insults, the German press holds, must lead to reprisals.

FELL DEAD WHILE PRAYING

Startling Occurrence at the Opening of the German Baptist Conference.

The M. E. General Conference Settles the Disputed Representation Question and Defines the Status of Bishop Taylor.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

Opening of the General Conference-Sudden Death of Elder Quinter.

WABASH, Ind., May 19.—The first regular service of the German Baptist Conference of the United States was held in Harter's Grove, at North Manchester, to-day. About five thousand of the brethren are already on the ground, and incoming trains on all roads are heavily laden. It is expected that nearly twenty thousand members of the church will be in attendance by Monday morning. Immediately after the opening sermon in the great tabernacle, this afternoon, Elder James Quinter, editor of the Gospel Messenger, of Huntingdon, Pa., and president of the Normal College at that place, led in prayer. While upon his knees on the rostrum, in the center of the tent, surrounded by an audience of 3,000 people, he was stricken with apoplexy and died almost instantly. While praying it was observed that he grew incoherent, and as he uttered the words, "We are glad to meet again," he expired. Elder Quinter was probably most prominent man in church. He was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., in 1816, entered the ministry at twenty, removed to Palona, Ohio, in 1856, and began the publication of the Gospel Visitor, a monthly; thence he removed to Myersdale, Pa., and founded the Primitive Christian, which was later consolidated with the Pilgrim. This paper, a weekly, was consolidated with the Brethren's Work, under the title of the Gospel Messenger. in 1876. Elder Quinter was the principal editor of all these publications, and also was the author of a book, "True Immer-sion," and numberless tracts. He was ill when he arrived here, and engaged in the service under protest. His remains will be sent to Huntingdon, Pa., where he has a wife and two daughters. Elder Quinter was a fine student, an orator of ability and has engaged in debates in all parts of the country.

Below is a list of the bishops elected for the various districts, constituting a board of mangement: Northwest Kansas and Colorado, saac Studebaker; South Kansas, Lemuel Hillessac Studebaker; South Kansas, Lemuel Hillery; Northeast Kansas. George Myers; South Missouri, Fred Culp; North Missouri, C. C. Root; South Iowa, J. S. Gable; Middle Iowa, A. M. Dickey; North Iowa and Minnesota, Marcus Fowler; North Illinois, J. G. Roger and D. Eby; South Illinois, T. D. Lyon; North Indiana, P. Long; Middle Indiana, D. Snell; South Indiana, William Harshbarger; Michigan, Wm. Fryberger; North-D. Snell; South Indians, William Harshberger; Michigan, Wm. Fryberger; Northwest Ohio, L. Dickey; Northeast Ohio, D. N. Workman; South Ohio, Landon West; West Pennsylvania, J. Halsinger; Middle Pennsylvaia, C. F. Foutz; East Pennsylvania, C. Maryland, M. Martin; East Maryland, W. Franklin; First Virginia, — Graybill; Second Virginia, J. Thomas and J. W. Ellis; West Virginia, D. B. Arnold; Tennessee, George Bowman; Denmark and Sweden, Christian Hope. To-morrow's services will be the most largely ttended of any. The dead elder was to deliver the address to-morrow morning. The moderator, C. Eby, of Hutchinson, Kan., has been substituted. J. G. Roger, of Illinois, will reach in the afternoon, and S. Miller, of Warrensburg, Mo., in the evening. Elaborate preparations for feeding the multitude have been made. The grounds will be lighted by electricity, and water is conducted throughout the grove in mains. Fifteen thousand pounds of bread daily has been contracted for, and thirty beeves will be slaughtered to feed the throng.

ence is one for every 150 members and a frac-

tion over 150. The total representation is 400.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Delegates Settle the Representation Is-

sue and Bishop Taylor's Status. NEW YORK, May 19.-The breach between the ministerial and lay delegates in the General Methodist Conference, occasioned yesterday by the recommendations of the committee on ministerial and lay delegates concerning the equalization of representation, was widened to-day. When Bishop Ninde called the session to order it was evident that the ministers intended, if possible, to defeat the adoption of the committee's report by exactly the same tactics that the lay delegates yesterday defeated Dr. Queal's substitute. The taking up of the report of the committee, on which the conference was at a dead-lock when the time for adjournment came vesterday. was by unanimous consent. A ministerial delegate demanded that the vote be taken by orders, and the laymen got back at the preachers by calling for the yeas and nays. No one was in doubt as to what the result of this would be, but when Dr. J. M. Buckley, who yesterday spoke against the adoption of the report, and voted in favor of Dr. Queal's substitute, vote "yea" there went up a murmur of surprise. Dr. Buckley wanted to explain his vote, but the conference would not permit it. Several other of the ministerial phalanx, who yesterday voted against the report, followed Buckley's lead and to-day voted for its adoption. After the call of the ministers had been completed, Drs. W. F. King, Weedon and A. W. Stuart, who had voted "no," changed their votes to "yes." Dr. Achord, who came in late, also voted for the report. Yesterday Dr. Achord voted for Dr. Queal's substitute. The result of the change of these votes was that the report was adopted-a majority of both orders voting in favor of it. The vote was as follows: Ministerial delegates favoring it, 157; opposed, 114; lay delegates for, 121; against, 24. Dr. Kynett then moved to have a report offered by him on Friday taken from the table and referred to a special committee. This resolution provides for the appointment of a committee to determine what is the constitution of

the church, and suggest such changes therein as they may find necessary. Dr. Huns then offered an amendment suggest-

ing the division of the conference into separate houses, which was carried. The conference then took up the order of the day, which was the consideration of the report

of the committee on episcopacy on the missionary bishoprie.
Rev. W. H. Olin, of Wyoming, the chairman of the committe, read the report. It was a lengthy document and a very interesing one, as it dealt with the question whether Bishop Tay-lor, of the African mission, is a true bishop or not. It specially settled the much-mooted ques-tion, and plainly said that a missionary bishop is a bishop in the true sense of the term. After a lengthy explanation the committee offered the following resolution:

First-That a missionary bishop is a bishop elected for a specified foreign mission field, with full spis-copal powers, but with episcopal jurisdiction lim-ited to the foreign mission field for which he was

Second. That a missionary bishop is not, in the meaning of the Discipline, a general superintendent.

Third. That a missionary bishop is not subordinate to the general superintendents, or any of them, but is amenable for his conduct to the General Conference, as is a general superintendent.

Fourth—That the election of a missionaay bishop earries with it the assignment to a specified foreign mission field, and that a missionary bishop cannot be made general superintendent except by a distinct election to that effect.

Fifth—That a missionary bishop, his jurisdiction being in a foreign mission field, should receive his support from the funds of the Missionary Society, as said funds have been contributed to sustain the workers of the church in its foreign mission fields. Sixth—That paying the salary of a missionary bishop from the funds of the Missionary Society does not diminish or in any way affect his status as

Seventh—That a missionary bishop should, in his field, co-operate with the missionary society of the church in the same way that a general superintendent co-operates in the foreign mission field over which he has episcopal charge.

Each of the resolutions was voted on in turn. In a very short time first resolution was al most unanimously adopted. Resolution 3, after much debate, was amended so as to give all bishops co-ordinate authority in the mission fields. The amendment was passed by a vote of 197 to 183. The resolution providing for the support of bishops also caused much discussion. The recommendation of the comthat the missionary

be paid out of the missionary was opposed on the ground that all bishops should be equal, and that being equal, performing the same labors, all should be paid from the same fund. An amendment, therefore, was offered providing for the payment of missionary bishops' salaries from the episcopal fund, as is the rule with other Dehops. The amendment was adopted

The fourth resolution was laid on the table, and the remaining resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After the reading of a greeting from the Centennial General Assembly of the Presbyterian

Church, reciprocating the greating of the General Conference sent yesterday, the conference

OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The Presbyterian General Amembly-Mass-Meetings in Various Interests. PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—In the General As sembly of the Presbyterian Church, this moraing, the discussion of the report of the committee on education was resumed, and Rev. Dr. Lawrence, of Biddle University, North Carolina, invoked the consideration of the assembly in behalf of that institution.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, read the report of the committee on ministerial relief. The Governor spoke warmly in favor of pensions for ministers disqualified by age and longservice, not as a charity, but as a recognition of their labors in the cause of the church. Rev. Dr. George C. Heckman, of Cincinnati,

submitted the report of the executive commit-tee of the permanent committee on the cen-tenary fund for ministerial relief. A suplementary report of the committee on arrangements for the one hundredth meeting of the General Assembly was read by the stated clerg. It recommended the appointment of a committee of five to consider all matters in relation to the proposed relief fund. The statement of the treasurer was submitted as part of the report. It showed that, so far, more than \$500,-

000 had been subscribed Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Hays, chairman of the committee on ministerial relief, made a very earnest appeal for the endowment cause, and the as-sembly unanimously adopted the recommendations of the committee. After some further routine business, adjourned till Monday.

In the afternoon 4,000 people jammed the Academy of Music and hundreds were turned away. The meeting was under the auspices of the Presbyterian Sunday-school Superintendents' Association, in the interest of the Board of Publication and Sunday-school work. Governor Beaver and Hon. Gec. H. Shields, of St. Louis, were among the speakers.

A popular meeting in the interest of theologi-

cal education was held in the Academy of Music to-night. Rev. Dr. E. D. Morris spoke in behalf of Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati. and addresses were also made by Robert J. Trumbull, representing the seminary at San Francisco, and Dr. Marquis, representing Mc-Cormick Seminary at San Francisco.

Sixth District Sunday-School Union.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MITCHELL, Ind., May 19 .- The annual meeting of the Sixth District Sunday-School Union was held in the Presbyterian Church, in Mitchell. The session was opened by Dr. G. W. Terry, of Bloomington, who read the twenty-first Psalm. Dr. G. W. Burton, of Mitchell, president of the union, presided over the session, and Mr. Jones, of New Albany, had charge of seasion, and Mr. Jones, of New Albany, had charge of the music. L. B. Faulkner acted as secretary. Dr. Terry had for his topic, "How to Study the Bible." and the discussion was taken up by Rev. John Roger, of Harrodsburg; Rev. Harris and Dr. G. W. Burton. "Temperance Work in the Sunday-School" was the theme of Rev. Levi Sanders. After a lengthy discussion of the latter subject it was agreed to postpone further talk upon temperance. W. W. Bowman led a lengthy discussion upon "Our Duty as Christians in the Sunday-school." A paper on "The Convention, and Why we Should Attend It," was read by Mrs. Angie Warren. Remarks were made by J. R. Simpson, of Paoli; Dr. Terry, Mrs. Roger, Rev. L. Sanders, Mrs. Benson and Mr. Miller. Miss Nora Love read, a paper upon "Discouraged Teachers." The place of holding the next annual convention was left to a committee, and it is probable it will be again left to a committee, and it is probable it will be again held in Mitchell, on the fourth Tuesday in May of

Southern Presbyterlans. BALTIMORE, May 19 .- At to-day's session of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church the committee on Sabbath made a report condemning Sunday excursions and urging that a great effort be made for a stricter observance of the day. Referred. After some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee on temperance to report to the next Gen eral Assembly. Several members wanted to take immediate action, but the majority opposed it, on the ground that it would look like political action.

The greeting of the Methodist General Conference, in session in New York, was read, and a suitable reply

Chattanooga was chosen as the place for holding the next General Assembly.

It was decided to receive the delegates of the Reformed Dutch Church on Sunday afternoon.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE. He Stands by His Florence Letter and Will Make No Further Political Statement. NEW YORK, May 19 .- In view of the fact that, in spite of Mr. Blaine's Florence letter, State delegations to the Chicago convention are being instructed to vote for Mr. Blaine's nomination, the World, on Tuesday last, instructed T. C. Crawford, its London representative, to visit Mr. Blaine in Paris, and to secure an answer to the question whether, if nominated. Mr. Blaine would accept. Mr. Crawford has been, for many years, an intimate personal friend of Mr. Blaine, and was received by him with such cordiality. He was accorded several interviews by Mr. Blaine, and cables to the

"I have seen Mr. Blaine several times within the last three days, generally surrounded by his family. As regards the first question, whether he would accept it can be said that Mr. Blaine adheres to his Florence letter, and does not withdraw one word of his interview with Mr. Crawford, last February, in Florence. I have no authority to say more than that, as Mr. Blaine did not wish to be interciewed again on this subject. His Florence interview was so explicit that the fact that | Who are going to Cincionati in June, indene has now nothing to add to it by way of qualification should be enough to satisfy the most doubtful of Mr. Blaine's enemies as to his future intentions. His diciarations at Florence correctly represent his present state of mind. Those who associate with Mr. Blaine have no

World to-night an authorized statement. He

doubt of his absolute good faith in withdrawing." Mr. Crawford adds that Mr. Blaine will leave for England in a few days and expects to reach London in the neighborhood of the first of June, to join Andrew Carnegie's coaching trip into Scotland. He will probably sail for home early in July. He will be back long before any campaign begins, ready to take hold and assist the nominee of the Chicago convention. At the time of the Chicago convention, however, he will be on Mr. Carnegie's coach approaching the extreme north of Scotland, beyoud the range of ordinary telegraphic com-munication. Of his health Mr. Crawford says: "It needs no medical expert to pass upon the bright, clear look of his eyes, his good color and the vigor shown in every one of his movements. He has to-day the health that comes to a man as a reward for a life of simple habits and

The World, in an editorial on the subjects calls attention to the fact that the statement, as sent, is authorized by Mr. Blaine; that he might have dissipated the doubts about his candidacy with five words, but that he "carefully and studiously refuses to refuse the nomination, or to say that the movement in that direction is without his approval."

Arguing for Local Option.

mecial to the Indianapolis Journat. LIBERTY, Ind., May 19 .- Hon. E. B. Reynolds, of Wayne county, has just closed a series of appointments in Union county in behalf of local option as means to amend in matters of temperance reform. Mr. R. is an effective speaker, and as he is a onsistent, practical temperance advocate, hits the consistent, practical temperance advocate, hits the third-party impracticables some hard blows. He thoroughly exploded the false charges of prohibition speakers and newspapers as to the attitude of the Republicans in the last General Assembly of Indiana, demonstrating that before the dead-lock occurred the Republican Senators and Representatives did what they could to secure a local-option law. He, however, indersed the position of the Republicans in the Legislature with reference to the Smith-Robertson contest. He believes that local-option is the very best agent for the lieves that local-option is the very best agent for the development of public sentiment in behalf of temperance reform, and that it would result in freeing more territory from the drink curse than all other agents.

Reception to General Gresham. special to the Indianapolis Journal

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 19 .- General Gresham was in the city to-day, stopping at the Lahr House, where he was called on during the afternoon and evening by many of his friends and admirers. The Judge declined to talk politics or make a speech, and contented himself with shaking hands with his friends and extending a word of greeting.

Delegates to Chicago. Oswego, N. Y., May 19.—The Twenty-seventh Republican district convention to-day chose State Senator George B. Sloan and Hon. John H. Camp. delegates to the Chicago convention.

Playwright Marsden Kills Himself. NEW YORK, May 19 .- Fred Marsden, known playwright, was found dead in his room, on West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth street, this moruing, having committed suicide last night by closing the windows and turning on the gas. Marsden was one of the most successful playwrights in America, and had an income of about \$10,000 a year. He has been despondent for some time.

It is understood that he was driven to the deed by the waywardness and desertion of his only daughter. Blanche, aged twenty-one years. It seems that he

discovered that she was in bad company and ordered her to stay at home. She then left the house and when he asked her to return she refused. Believing she had gone to the bad the heart of the father broke down. Every effort he made to recall her was met with rebuff, until finally she was lost sight of and her present whereabouts is unknown. Mrs. Marsden says that two prominent married men of this city, who were in the habit of visiting at the Marsden residence, are responsible for her daughter's conduct. Marsden left a loving, appropriate incoherent letter for his vered that she was in bad company and order daughter's conduct. Marsden left a loving, sorrowful, partly incoherent letter for his
wife, in which he referred to letters, marked books
and ciphers intended for his daughter, which he had
discovered, and to the narrow escape which he had
from committing murder as a consequence. Marsden
is a nom de plume; his real name was William A.
Sliver. "Kerry Gow," "Clouds," "Zip," "Boo"
"Zari" and "The Irish Minstrei" are among his plays.

Old Lady and Three Children Smothered. CLEVELAND, O., May 19 .- Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, an aged woman, and her three grandchildren were mothered to-night at the house of Wm. Liewellyn, No. 38 Hoadly street. Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn were away from home during the evening, leaving their children in charge of Mrs. Lewis, who was Mrs. Llewellyn's mother. Shortly before midnight the house took fire and was partially destroyed. When the flames had been extinguished Llewellyn and wife returned, and it was discovered that the occupants of the house had perished. The children were aged six years, four years and eighteen months, respectively.

Low Excursion Rates to St. Louis-

The Vandalia Railroad Company will sell ex-cursion tickets, June 2, 3 and 4, from Indianapolis to St. Louis and return, on account of the sixteenth national Democratic convention. at \$5.30. The fact that the Vandalia is the shortest line from Indianapolis to St. Louis should not be lost sight of, neither the fact that no other lines runs Pullman sleeping cars from Indianapolis to St. Louis, and that no other line runs as handsome or comfortable parlor cars; neither can any other line make as fast time with safety between points named, on account of the distance being so much in its favor. For tickets apply to D. R. Donough, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, or George Rech, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Lines, No. 48, corner Washington and Illinois streets. H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent Indian-

The Deed Is Done-

SIR KNIGHTS, ATTENTION! The First Regiment Indiana Brigade Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias has contracted to go to Cincinnati June 13 via the "Old Re-liable" C., H. & D., and invites its friends to join them on the occasion. Rate for the round trip will be only \$2.50. Tickets good going on regular trains of June 12 and 13, and special train leaving Indianapolis at 8 o'clock, A. M., June 13, and returning on all special and regular trains until June 16. The C., H. & D. is the only line from this territory which passes near Cincinnatus Park, where all the competitive drilling takes place, thus enabling its patrons to run back and forth between that place and Cincin-

nati at pleasure. Exoursion Tickets to St. Louis and Return-The "Bee-line" will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis and return on June 2, 3 and 4, at the low rate of \$5.30, on account of the sixteenth national Democratic convention. The Bee-line has been selected by the Hen-

dricks Club going to and from St. Louis, it heing the most popular line and offering the best For detailed information call on W. M. Hickin, ticket agent, 1381 South Illinois street, or D. C. Drake, ticket agent, No. 2 Bates House.

"Spend Your Summer"

T. C. PECK. Passenger Agent.

In the mountain resorts of Colorado. Tourist tickets to all principal points in Colorado, New Mexico and California are now on sale by the pular Bee-line railway. The Bee-line is the nickest and best line to St. Louis, Kansas City and all points in the West and Southwest. For cheap tickets and time of trains call at Bee-line ticket-offices, No. 2 Bates House and 1384 South T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

Half-Fare Excursions TO ALL POINTS IN

KANSAS NEBRASKA. ARKANSAS,

TEXAS. Palace reclining-chair cars free. date on May 22. For rates, maps and full particulars, apply to COKE ALEXANDER. District Passenger Agent Mo. Pac. Ry., 69 W. Maryland st., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Annual Meeting of German Baptists." The Bee-line railway will offer extremely low ates to all parties wishing to attend the Annual

leeting of German Baptiste, at North Manches-Tickets good going from May 17 to 23, inclusive, and good returning till June 4. For further information apply to ticket agents Bee-line railway, No. 2 Bates House and 138; South Illinois T. C. PROK, Pass Agt.

Getting Warmer.

Yes, it is. And you need lighter underwear. Have you seen what Paul Krauss has in the ine of spring and summer underwear? He has the best stock in the city to select

All the good domestic makes; all the new things in French and English imported fabrics.

A New Train.

VIA THE L., B. & W. HOUTE, Has been put on, leaving Indianapolis at 3:30 P. M., and arriving at Kansas City and Missouri river points early next morning, with sleeper and elegant free chair cars at night. For information and low rates of fare call at city ticket office, 138 South Illinois street.

Knights of Pythias endently or in organized parties, will find omething to their advantage by calling at ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. Best rate and the best route.

LADIES and children will like "Cream Chocolate." as prepared and sold at Bryant's soda fountain, ep-posite new Union Station.

Only \$2 50--Only \$2-50
FOR KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS to Cincinnati and rearn. Tickets will be sold June 12 and 13, good returning until June 16, via the popular Big 4 route-shortest, quickest and best route to Cincinnati. Its trains land you in the heart of the city. For full particulars call at ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets J. H. MARTIN.

COTE D'OR. The pure California grape juice. in quart bottles, is for sale by C. C. Watson, 511 Virginia avenue, at only 50e per quart bottle.

BORN & CO Furniture, Stoves, Carpets,

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Shoes have never been so cheap as at present. You will be astonished at what low prices you can buy fine and stylish shoes at the

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